



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### BUSY PRESIDENT

President Eisenhower has a crowded calendar of events scheduled for the next month or so. This week he is to meet with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev during the Russian leader's visit to America. On September 30, the President is scheduled to confer with Italy's Premier Antonio Segni, who will come here for a visit at that time.

Later this fall, Mr. Eisenhower is to begin his tour of Russia. Shortly after his return home, he will entertain Guinea's President Sekou Touré, and talk about African problems.

### FARMER GETS LESS

The farmer's share of each dollar we spend on food has taken another dip this year, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Farmers now receive about 39 cents of every food dollar spent by Americans, as compared to 53 cents in 1945.

Despite the decline in prices received by farmers, government experts point out that our food bill has been going up steadily over recent years. Rising costs of preparing the new packaged foods, plus higher wages for workers handling these items, are largely responsible for our bigger food bill, agriculture officials say.

### ANTARCTIC STUDY

Rear Admiral David Tyree is preparing his ships for another American expedition to the frosty Antarctic.



U. S. NAVY  
Admiral Tyree

The 55-year-old Naval officer and scientist will lead Uncle Sam's "Deepfreeze 60" expedition which is to head for the Antarctic next month. Among other things, the exploration group will study bird and fish life in the South Polar region.

The new expedition is one of a series conducted by the U. S. Navy and the National Science Foundation. These groups also participated in the global study of Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year that ended December 1958.

### WORDS OF PRAISE

When the American exhibit opened in Moscow last July, Soviet newspapers told their readers that most of the glittering goods on display were so expensive that few Americans could buy them. But when a group of Russian writers toured the United States not long ago, they commented: "America is better than it was shown in the Moscow exhibit." The Soviet writers were greatly impressed by our high living standards and by the industriousness of Americans.



U. S. VISITOR, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, is due in Washington tomorrow. He's shown here at Moscow airport, waving goodbye to onlookers at start of an earlier trip, not the one which is bringing him to the United States.

## Easing World Tensions

To What Extent Can Increase of Visits Between Americans And Russians Promote Harmony Among Nations?

**D**URING the years from the end of World War II to 1958, very few Soviet citizens entered the United States. Practically all who did were government officials—members of the Russian Embassy staff in Washington or of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations in New York. The Moscow government would not allow other Russians to come here.

In the same period, few Americans traveled in the Soviet Union. It was almost impossible for U. S. citizens to get permission of the Russian government to enter that country. Americans inside the Soviet Union consisted mainly of diplomatic personnel plus a few news correspondents.

In those days, the thought was often expressed that lack of communication between the peoples of the 2 nations was one of the biggest obstacles to an easing of international tensions. If only Russians and Americans could visit back and forth, talk freely, and see how each other lived, then—so the argument went—many ideas which each nation wrongly held about the other would be dispelled. With increased understanding would come a thaw in the cold war.

Today conditions are much different

from what they were between 1945 and 1958. By the time 1959 ends, more Americans will have traveled in the Soviet Union and more Russians will have been to the United States than ever before in a 12-month period.

The most publicized visits will, of course, be those of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to the United States and of U. S. President Dwight Eisenhower to Russia. But even this high-level exchange cannot completely overshadow the vastly expanded communication at lower levels.

In addition to the exchanges promoted by the 2 governments, close to 15,000 American tourists will have visited the Soviet Union this year, while several hundred Russians will have come as tourists to this country. Both groups will have had the opportunity to see for themselves precisely what the other nation is like, and to correct erroneous ideas.

### What wrong ideas have Russians held about the United States?

The picture of the United States which Soviet propaganda has fostered is of a country where power is in the hands of monopolists who ruthlessly

(Concluded on page 3)

## Nation's Military Power Discussed

Observers Differ on Whether U. S. Defense Is Keeping Pace with Soviet's

**A**LL around the globe, people are hoping that the direct talks between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Khrushchev—which begin this week—will lessen international tensions and lead eventually to world-wide arms reduction. At the same time, Americans are in general agreement that our nation cannot now afford to "drop its guard."

Despite what Mr. Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders say about Moscow's desire to avoid war, Russia still moves ahead with a massive build-up of military power. So we must go on with 2 major efforts: (1) Seek ways of ending the costly and dangerous arms race, through workable international agreements; and (2) try to be ahead in this race so long as it continues.

How does the United States now fare in armed strength? Most authorities agree that our nation's over-all military power today is greater than Russia's. But there is heated controversy over what might develop in the next several years. Critics of the present U. S. defense program fear that we may soon lag dangerously behind the Soviet Union, whereas top officials in the Eisenhower Administration argue that we shall not.

American missiles receive much attention in the dispute. They include:

- Thor and Jupiter intermediate-range ballistic missiles, or IRBM's, which travel about 1,500 miles. (The term "ballistic" is applied to any rocket that is intended to continue in flight, like a bullet, after its fuel supply is exhausted.)

(Concluded on page 2)



TITAN (artist's drawing) is an intercontinental missile which may be ready for combat use early in 1961

# Military Power Surveyed

(Concluded from page 1)

ply has burned out.) Some Thors are now in the hands of our British allies, and could carry nuclear bombs into Russia if war occurred. Arrangements have been made for placing a number of Jupiters in Italy.

• **Atlas** intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's), which can carry hydrogen explosives across an ocean or a continent in about half an hour. The Atlas rocket has been tested successfully on flights of 5,000 miles and beyond; and the Defense Department announced on September 1 that it is considered "operational"—or, in other words, ready for troop use.

• **The Titan** rocket, a 5,500-mile ICBM (whose range may eventually reach 9,000 miles). It is expected to represent a great improvement over our Atlas weapon, but the Titan reportedly won't be available for combat use until 1961.

• **Minuteman**. If successful, this 5,500-mile ICBM will mean still further improvement, but it may not be ready for action until around 1964. As a solid-fuel rocket, the Minuteman can be kept "ready to go" at a moment's notice. It won't require a countdown before launching, as will the liquid-fuel weapons—Thor, Jupiter, Atlas, and Titan.

• **Polaris**, known as a "fleet ballistic missile." It is to be fired from submerged submarines, and—like the Minuteman—will use solid fuel. Earliest Polaris should be able to carry a nuclear warhead about 1,200 miles. Several atom-propelled submarines designed especially for the Polaris are now under construction, and the first of them is slated to be at sea with its deadly rockets sometime next year.

• **Other missiles**. Several months ago, President Eisenhower reported that America's arsenal contained 17 different kinds of rockets and pilotless jet planes ready for combat, plus 11 more scheduled to be available by the end of 1959. Weapons now in the hands of our military forces include rockets for anti-aircraft defense and for use by one plane against another, Army "artillery" rockets with atomic warheads, and pilotless jets that can fly hundreds of miles.

**Russia**—where does she stand in missile development? The Soviet Union reportedly has hundreds of medium-range rockets that could be used against Alaska, Japan, or western Europe. These weapons, it is believed, travel 700 miles or more.

The Soviets could undoubtedly bombard our coastal cities with rockets and pilotless jets, launched from submarines. (U. S. naval authorities believe that Russia lags behind us in development of nuclear-powered submarines, but that she will have such vessels before long. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is operating a huge fleet of non-atomic undersea craft.)

Russia claims that some of her largest rockets—ICBM's capable of spanning the Arctic and destroying our industrial centers with hydrogen bombs—are now ready for combat use. While this may well be true, U. S. military experts doubt that she has yet turned out many such weapons.

Over the next few years, it is believed, the Soviet Union could produce tremendous numbers of intercontinental rockets. U. S. Defense Secretary Neil McElroy has stated openly that

our government does not intend to match Russia "missile for missile" in the immediate future.

The United States reportedly is to produce between 300 and 400 Atlas and Titan ICBM's (including about 100 for tests and experiments) between now and 1963. While no one in this country can be certain about Soviet intentions, some observers have predicted that Russia will turn out at least 3 times as many ICBM's during the same period.

This prospect alarms many Americans. It lies at the root of the bitter controversy as to whether our defense program is adequate.

**Eisenhower Administration** spokesmen insist that we are safe today, and that we shall remain safe despite the

nation and practically wipe it out. Our best defense lies in keeping Russia convinced that we are capable of such retaliation, now and in the future.

"Our over-all strength will remain sufficient for this purpose, even though Russia may outproduce us in ICBM's during the next 2 or 3 years. Piloted bombers, together with a growing stockpile of missiles, will—for a considerable length of time—give us the striking power we need.

"Early types of missiles—such as the Atlas—are cumbersome and not extremely reliable. We shouldn't necessarily try to match the Russians in production of such missiles at a time when piloted bombers still afford good protection.

"Later, when we can no longer depend so heavily on the bombers, we shall have newer and better rockets such as the Polaris and the Minuteman, and we can turn them out in any desired quantity.



IT'S A DANGEROUS RACE for superior power in the all-important missiles field

gap between Russia's ICBM production and our own. They argue:

"At present, neither Russia nor the United States depends primarily on missiles for long-range striking power. In case of all-out war today, the major blow would still be delivered by air-planes—piloted jets armed with nuclear bombs. In these, we are well ahead of the Soviet Union.

"Our Strategic Air Command has approximately 2,000 bombers—including long-range craft operating from bases in the United States, and medium-range planes in foreign lands near Russia's borders. It is the most powerful striking force in the world.

"General Nathan Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is our highest-ranking military officer. He says: 'I would much rather have the defense posture of the United States than that which the Soviet [has] today.'

"Of course, Russia could now attack us with bombers or perhaps with rockets, causing widespread destruction in America and other free countries. But Soviet leaders know that if this were done we would strike back at their

"Either of these solid-fuel rockets can be launched at a moment's notice. The Polaris, carried beneath the waves or below the Arctic ice by atomic submarines, will be safe from enemy attack. The Minuteman can be fired instantly from concrete 'silos' buried deep in the ground. Today's big missiles, by contrast, are difficult to handle, and they cannot be so easily protected.

"The United States must be prepared to fight in various kinds of conflicts. It must, for example, maintain well-equipped land and naval forces for possible 'limited' wars—clashes in which the use of huge rockets and hydrogen bombs wouldn't be desirable.

"In view of the essential military programs which already impose a tremendous burden on the American taxpayer, we must choose our weapons carefully, and avoid wasting billions of tax dollars on items we don't need."

**Opponents** of the Administration viewpoint—those who feel that U. S. defenses are being neglected—reply:

"Military experts do not agree wholeheartedly on the wisdom of the Administration's present course. Gen-

eral Thomas Power, head of the Strategic Air Command, has told Congress that our plans for turning out Atlas rockets—and modern bombers as well—should be stepped up immediately. Otherwise, he declares, we are 'just risking the whole country.'

"America can't afford to lag behind the Soviet Union in missile power while waiting for large-scale production of highly advanced rockets such as Polaris and Minuteman. As a matter of fact, we don't know how successful the Minuteman will be, since it is in an early stage of development.

"We need large numbers of ICBM's as soon as possible.

"Here is the problem we face: If the time comes when Russia has far more intercontinental rockets than we do, she may be tempted to launch a surprise attack. She may feel that it would be possible to wipe out most of our bombers and missiles, both here and overseas, and thus destroy our ability to retaliate on a large scale.

"Even though the Soviets might expect us to ruin some of their industrial centers in return, they still might gamble on losing a number of cities in order to conquer the United States and eventually enslave the world.

"This danger will exist very soon if we let Russia get far ahead in the rocket race. She must not be allowed to gain such an advantage. We should start producing so many ICBM's that we could afford to lose sizable numbers of them in a surprise attack, and still have enough left over to destroy a foe completely. This is the most effective way to prevent aggression.

"Soviet leaders are likely to fear the ICBM far more than the piloted bomber. Premier Khrushchev has already spoken of the bomber as 'obsolete' or outmoded. The Russians know that piloted planes can be shot down, but they realize—as we do—that there is no present defense against a 15,000-mile-per-hour rocket, once it has been launched.

"To sum up: Our major task is to keep the Soviet leaders convinced that they can't attack us without having their own nation destroyed. For this purpose, we need more intercontinental rockets—in the immediate future—than the government now plans to build.

"It is true that we must also have well-equipped land and naval forces for use in so-called 'limited' wars, but these should not be maintained at the expense of our long-range missile power. We need great strength in both fields.

"Production of additional missiles would mean an increase in defense spending. It would mean greater sacrifices by our taxpayers, and fewer luxuries for our people. But it might also mean the difference between life and death, or between freedom and slavery."

**In conclusion**. What is your own opinion as to the adequacy—or the shortcomings—of our country's defense program?

Study this problem; then express your views in letters to congressmen and to newspapers, and in conversations with friends and relatives.

War and atomic destruction are not pleasant subjects. All Americans hope that plans to ensure lasting peace can eventually be worked out. For the time being, however, national defense is one of our vital tasks, and in this field we must constantly face the question: "How much is enough?"

—By TOM MYER

# CAN INCREASED VISITS EASE GLOBAL TENSIONS?

(Concluded from page 1)

exploit the workers. Many of these monopolists, it is held, are engaged in making arms and other war materials, and they want continued tension so that their profits will be high and so that there will not be a depression.

Workers in America (so the Russian propaganda goes) have a hard time of it. There is always an army of unemployed. No one shows any concern for the health or welfare of the workingman. He has poor housing, and has no real voice in political affairs.

Whether all Russians have completely swallowed this picture put forth by their government is questionable, but many have certainly done so. In his speeches Premier Khrushchev has continually emphasized these erroneous ideas about the American government and economic system.

## To what extent have recent Soviet visitors changed their views?

It is difficult to judge to what extent the ideas of Russian visitors have been altered. Most have been close-mouthed about making comments that would indicate a change in views.

Nearly all visitors have remarked on the friendliness of the American people (indicating, perhaps, that they had not expected such a pleasant reception). One Soviet tourist was impressed to find that Americans were of many types and kinds. Another commented admiringly on the efficient way that American hotels are run.

Such reactions as these may not be very significant, yet they do indicate that—for certain Russian visitors—America turned out to be different from what they had expected in one way or another. For the first time, Soviet citizens have been able to compare the picture of America painted by their government with what they have seen at firsthand.

Though they may not admit it, they have surely observed that the average American is better housed, better clothed, and better off generally than the average Russian. They have also seen that the vast majority of workers are employed, and that they are not badly treated by their "capitalist bosses."

## Why haven't Russian visitors been more outspoken in their reactions?

It must be remembered that those Russians allowed to visit this country have been chosen with care by the Soviet government. All of them are considered entirely "reliable" by the Kremlin—that is, they are completely indoctrinated with communist views. On the basis of a short visit, few of them are likely to let themselves be swayed by anything that goes counter to what they have been taught.

Moreover, even if they do feel that their impressions of our nation have been wrong, they undoubtedly know that it would be unwise for them to go very far in praising American ways. In this regard, the case of Igor Moiseyev is recalled.

Mr. Moiseyev, an expert at arranging dances for stage productions, came to the United States in 1958 under the exchange program as leader of a group of Russian dancers. He was plainly impressed with life over here. Though he was critical of some things, he praised American culture highly upon his return to Moscow.

Soon afterwards, Mr. Moiseyev was brought before Soviet officials. He was taken to task for his "lack of balance," and he was not able to give a later talk which he had planned.

## What views have Americans held about the Soviet Union?

As recently as 2 years ago, the popular American idea of Russia was of an extremely backward land where people eked out a dreary living under primitive conditions. Soviet education was thought to be very inferior to ours.

Many Americans regarded the average Soviet citizen as a melancholy

are much better than most Americans had thought them to be. We now know that Russia has large numbers of able scientists, engineers, doctors, teachers, and other skilled people.

Many of the Soviet engineers and scientists are working on various phases of their country's military program. In a number of respects—for example, in the development of rockets—Russia is believed to be at least as far advanced as we are, if not further. U. S. visitors have also been impressed with the progress made in building electric power plants, dams, and industrial establishments.

Congressman Wayne Hays of Ohio,

nearly as many automobiles, television sets, home labor-saving devices, or other consumer goods as we do. Russian highways are inferior to ours. So are that nation's housing standards.

Nevertheless, most U. S. visitors to Russia have found little dissatisfaction among the people of that country. Some travelers have felt that the people were afraid to express their discontent, but others are convinced that the Russians, by and large, are satisfied with living conditions in their land.

No one thinks, of course, that all Russians are pleased with their lot. Unquestionably, some people in that country would like to change their political and economic systems. Congressman Hays reports that one man slipped a note to him at the U. S. exhibition in Moscow—a note which expressed the hope that capitalism would replace communism in the Soviet Union.

Despite such incidents, most American visitors feel that Soviet leadership is not going to be overthrown in the foreseeable future. It is pointed out that, since the majority of Russians have known nothing but the communist way of life and have been thoroughly propagandized, it is natural that they accept their system with few or no reservations.

## Is increased understanding going to bring better relations between the U. S. and Soviet governments?

The big question is whether increased understanding at the popular level will make itself felt at the government policy-making level.

In our country, public opinion can and does affect government policy. American citizens are free to criticize the actions of their government, and to urge changes if they think them desirable. At election time, they can back the candidates who most nearly support their views. In a democracy such as ours, the people have the final word in the formation of government policies, including those toward Russia.

In the Soviet Union, though, government policies are laid out by Premier Khrushchev and a few top assistants. These officials are not directly responsible to the people. Therefore, even though certain Russian citizens may not approve of their government's foreign policies, they have little or no chance to bring about changes. The Kremlin clamps down hard on those who criticize its actions.

In this connection, it is significant to note that at the very time when better understanding has been increasing at the popular level, the Soviet government has continued to follow a "hard" propaganda policy. Russia's government-controlled newspapers continually belittled the U. S. exhibition in Moscow. The Kremlin has criticized U. S. ties with Laos, an Asian land now under pressure from the Chinese Communists.

Therefore, it seems plain that—while increased understanding will help—a lessening of tensions will also require a change in attitude on the part of the Soviet government. In this respect, the talks between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev have special significance.

—By HOWARD SWEET



SOME of these Russians in Moscow may have gained a truer idea about our way of life by visiting the U. S. exhibition in their capital city this summer

person, weighed down by the burdens of everyday living and oppressed by his government. It was widely felt that the Russian people would—if the opportunity presented itself—rebel against their communist leaders.

## To what degree have these views proved erroneous?

Most Americans who have gone to Russia in the past year or two have found the average Soviet citizen better off than they expected. Though his diet is not so varied as that of the average American, the typical Russian seems to be adequately fed.

Clothing seems to be reasonably sufficient, though it is not so stylish as American wearing apparel. Even though housing is still in short supply, conditions are considerably better than they were some years ago.

Ever since Russia launched the first sputnik in 1957, Americans have felt increased respect for the Soviet educational system. Visits by American educators to the Soviet Union have confirmed that Russian schools

who recently returned from Moscow, reported that he was "tremendously impressed" with changes that had taken place in the Soviet Union since a previous visit 4 years ago. He said that people generally appeared contented.

Speaking before a newspapermen's convention, J. Edward Murray, managing editor of the Los Angeles *Mirror-News*, reported that, on a trip to the Soviet Union, he found that "the Russians didn't seem enslaved or wanting to escape across the nearest border. They seemed . . . about as happy as people anywhere." Moreover, they appeared—said Mr. Murray—to be "patriotic, to support their government, to feel that they were living under the best of all possible systems, and that they were making good progress towards a better world."

Though many American visitors have found conditions in Russia better than they had expected, they agree that living standards are still considerably lower than in the United States. Soviet citizens do not have



**S**AVE these maps to use for reference during the school year. They will help you locate geographic areas that are mentioned in the news.

The panel at left shows Europe in greater detail than is possible on the large world map.

Total area of the world is about 197,000,000 square miles. Islands and continents, including Antarctica, account for approximately 30% of this. Seas make up all the rest.

### Population Figures

According to recent estimates, the world now has nearly 2.9 billion people, and the number is increasing by about 47,000,000 each year. In countries that are already crowded, swift

population growth is making heavy demands upon available resources.

How many fully independent nations are there today? Roughly 100, if we include certain tiny countries (such as Liechtenstein and Monaco, in Europe, for example) which are not pointed out on these maps.

Countries that have become independent during recent years include Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, South Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Malaya, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Tunisia, and South Viet Nam. Syria became independent in World War II, and last year merged with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

## ANY NATIONS THAT HAVE RECENTLY ACHIEVED INDEPENDENCE

Cameroun (now under French rule) and Cyprus (under British) plan to become free nations early next year. Some other territories, such as British-controlled Nigeria, are also definitely working toward independence.

### Other African Lands

Certain former French colonies in Africa are being given a considerable degree of self-rule, though they remain linked with France in an association known as the "French Community." The Sudanese Republic, the Niger Republic, and the Chad Republic are among these. The Malagash Republic, on the island of Madagascar, is likewise a part of the newly established French Community.

Ghana (formerly a British possession) and Guinea (formerly French) have joined together as the Union of Independent African States. But this association is a very loose one, with each country retaining much freedom of action.

North Korea and North Viet Nam claim to have gained independence in recent years, though actually they are part of the vast empire ruled by the Soviet Union and Red China. Also, Russia dominates a number of eastern European lands such as Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The Mongolian People's Republic, in central Asia, claims to be self-governing, though as a matter of fact it is entirely under Soviet and Red Chinese influence.

Russia and communist China, together with the nations they control, cover more than one-fifth of the world's land area. Over a third of the world's people now live under communist rule.

Among free nations of Asia, many of whom have just recently won their independence, the struggle to improve living standards assumes major proportions.

### A Troubled Region

Latin America is often in the news as a scene of unrest—and of revolutions such as the one that brought Fidel Castro to power in Cuba. That situation still has not quieted down, and there are many signs of further

trouble among our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere.

Western Europe, in general, has prospered during recent years, but political leaders in that region are deeply concerned about the continuing East-West deadlock over Berlin, and about other problems of the cold war.

The world map enables you to see the new American states of Alaska and Hawaii in relation to nearby lands.

In area, the continents of the world rank as follows: 1. Asia, 2. Africa, 3. North America, 4. South America, 5. Europe, and 6. Australia. In population, their rankings are: 1. Asia, 2. Europe, 3. North America, 4. Africa, 5. South America, and 6. Australia.

—By TOM MYER

# The Story of the Week

## A Day to Renew Pledges Of Good Citizenship

Americans everywhere will observe Thursday, September 17, as Citizenship Day. The day is the 172nd anniversary of the signing of our Constitution in Independence Hall at Philadelphia.

Citizenship Day is a time to give thanks for the Constitution, which contains the guarantees of freedom and the principles that make possible our democratic government. It is also a day for thinking about the privileges and duties that are ours as citizens.

It is well to remember, on Citizenship Day, that both American-born citizens and persons who moved to this country from other lands and have met requirements for becoming citizens enjoy the same privileges of freedom. Rights of both groups are protected by the Constitution.

## High School Girl from Ohio Is Golf Champ

Judy Rand, a high school senior from Aurora, Ohio, is America's top girl golfer. In tournament play at Manor



**JUDY RAND** (right) defeated Marcia Hamilton to win girls' golf championship in a recent tournament

Country Club just outside Washington, D. C., she recently won the U. S. junior title. In the final round, the pretty 16-year-old defeated Marcia Hamilton of Evansville, Indiana.

Those who saw Judy perform predict that she will be a top-notch in women's play in a few years. She has a sound swing and does not let the pressure of tournament competition unnerve her.

## General Assembly Ready For Another Session

The big round-domed United Nations General Assembly hall in New York City is alive with activity. Delegates from 82 nations are there, or on the way, for the 14th regular General Assembly session which opens Wednesday, September 16.

One of the first duties of the new group will be to choose its president for the coming year. The outgoing chief of the UN body is Charles Malik of Lebanon. Also early in the session, the world organization will hear a speech by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, who will appear before the UN

while visiting in the United States.

Some of the pressing issues that the Assembly is likely to take up this year are (1) the communist assault on Laos, (2) Algeria's claim for independence from French control, (3) disarmament, and (4) the forceful suppression of the anti-Red Chinese revolt in Tibet earlier this year.

## Dutch Princess Here For American Fete

Many visitors have been attending the Hudson-Champlain celebrations in New York and Vermont this year. New York is celebrating the 350th year since Henry Hudson made his famous voyage up the river that bears his name. Vermont is observing a similar anniversary to mark the exploration of the Lake Champlain region by Samuel de Champlain in 1609.

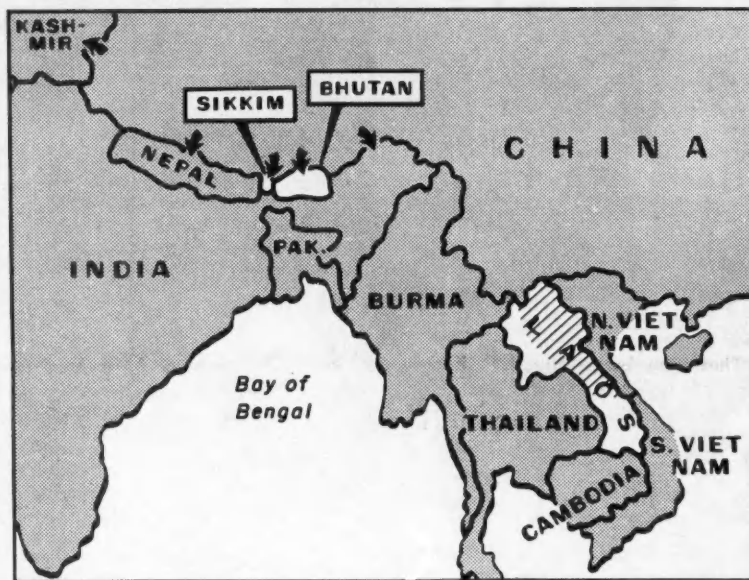
This week, Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands will be on hand to take part in the Hudson celebration. She was a natural choice for this honor because, though Henry Hudson was an Englishman, he sailed under the Dutch flag when he explored the New York river.

Princess Beatrix is the oldest of 4 daughters of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. The 21-year-old princess will someday become her country's Queen.

## Asians Concerned over Chinese Aggression

India, which has for years tried hard to stay on friendly terms with communist countries as well as with the western powers, is becoming increasingly concerned over Red threats against her and other Asian lands.

In their latest aggressive moves in Asia, the Red Chinese invaded small areas of India and also the tiny border lands of Bhutan and Sikkim, which are under Indian protection. India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru calls the border violations a "serious matter" and has sent strong protests to Red China. As of this writing,



ARROWS show regions threatened by Chinese Reds in India; the states of Sikkim, Bhutan, and Kashmir; and Nepal. Native communists are fighting the government of Laos, doubtlessly with the help of communist China.

the Chinese haven't withdrawn their forces from Indian soil.

India and other nearby free Asian countries are deeply concerned over the mounting danger of a Red Chinese attack on them. They fear that the communist actions in Laos and on the Indian border might develop into an all-out Red assault on the remaining free lands of Asia.

The growing fear of communism among Asians may have helped Malaya's Alliance Party win an overwhelming victory at the polls over pro-Red political groups last month. The winning party promised to smash the land's communist rebels and follow an "independent" foreign policy "favorable" to the western powers.

Meanwhile, some observers believe that Red China's renewed aggressiveness may be an effort to "cover up" for its massive economic failures at home (see story below). Also, that country does not want Khrushchev to make any kind of "peace deals" with

the western powers, so its leaders may be stirring up as much trouble as possible at this time in order to make it harder for the Soviet leader to negotiate with President Eisenhower.

## Tiny Laos Faces Serious Red Threat

Giant American cargo planes are winging their way over the jungles of Laos to supply that tiny land with military equipment. Laos desperately needs help to fight the communists who have stepped up their drive for power in that part of the globe.

The communists have long been a thorn in the side of Laos, which is ruled by Crown Prince Savang Vathana and the pro-western government of Premier Phoui Sananikoni. The native Reds, supported by communist governments in nearby China and North Viet Nam, have been active in Laos since the tiny land gained its freedom from French supervision in 1954. (Laos, together with Cambodia, South Viet Nam, and North Viet Nam, once formed French Indochina.)

The big questions now are: Can Laos stop the rebel drive to conquer that land? If the communists launch an all-out attack on Laos, what will we and our allies do?

## Red China Has Big Production Problems

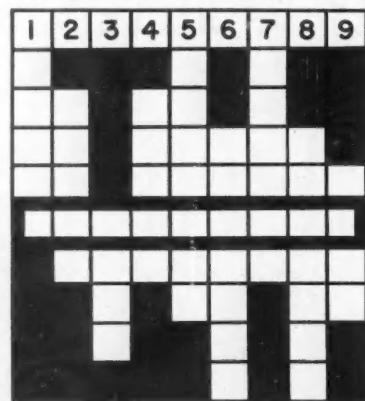
In 1958, Red Chinese leaders launched their latest 5-year development plan amidst great fanfare. The plan was touted as China's "great leap forward," in which the communist country would vastly increase its output of farm and industrial goods.

Now the Chinese Reds themselves admit that their "great leap" program fell flat on its face, at least so far as 1959 is concerned. In a recent secret meeting of the country's top communist leaders, the 1959 production goals were drastically cut from those originally planned.

The target for grain production,

## PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a leader who is asking the United Nations to investigate Red China's forceful assumption of power in his country.



1. Rockets can use either liquid or \_\_\_\_\_ fuel.
2. One of our intercontinental missiles is the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The United States is sending aid to this Asian land which is threatened by communist conquest.
4. Another U. S. intercontinental missile is the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Khrushchev's official title.
6. A U. S. missile soon to be produced which can be fired from submerged submarines.
7. A small Asian land closely tied to India now being invaded by Red China.
8. The Strategic Air \_\_\_\_\_ is constantly poised to bomb Russia if she attacks us.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_-Hartley labor law can postpone or halt a strike for 80 days.

### Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Bucharest. VERTICAL: 1. Siberia; 2. Gomulka; 3. Chicago; 4. Johnson; 5. Kerala; 6. Herter; 7. Geneva; 8. Nelson; 9. Yalta.

formerly set at 525,000,000 tons, has been sliced almost in half—to 275,000,000 tons. Steel output goals have been reduced from 18,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons. Similar reductions have been made in production goals for many other items.

The Reds say floods and droughts were partly responsible for the low yields this year. They also admit that their once highly publicized program for encouraging individuals to make steel in backyard furnaces was a failure, because much of the metal produced in this way was not suitable for industrial purposes. Finally, the communists conceded that their 1958 production figures were "erroneously high," making the 1959 output look poor by comparison.

There may be another more important reason for the poor showing Red China is making this year in farm and industrial production—a reason the communists don't care to mention. It is the bitter opposition of millions of Chinese people to their regime's ruthless program of herding individuals into forced labor camps and work barracks known as *communes*.

Meanwhile, the failure of Red China's "great leap forward" is leaving its mark on other Asians. It shows the people in this part of the globe that communism doesn't necessarily offer a shortcut to prosperity and plenty.

### Longest Steel Walkout Since World War II

One of the issues to be discussed at the big yearly meeting of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations in San Francisco this week end, is a proposal for providing financial aid to the steelworkers, whose union is an AFL-CIO member.

The AFL-CIO decision to discuss aid to the striking workers in the steel industry indicates that the labor leaders don't expect an early settlement of the dispute. At our press time, management is also pessimistic about such an agreement any time soon. (There's always a chance, of course, that something will happen to bring about a quick settlement.) The 2 sides have been deadlocked from the outset over a union demand for a pay raise of 15 cents an hour and other issues involving working conditions.

The walkout of some 500,000 steelworkers has lasted for more than 2 months—longer than any other strike in the industry since the end of World War II.

### Looking Back over Khrushchev's Life

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, who starts a visit to America tomorrow (see page 1 story), was born in an agricultural area near the Russian industrial city of Kursk on April 17, 1894. Member of a poor family, he held jobs as a shepherd, miner, and iron worker in early youth. His rise to power began 42 years ago, when he joined the communists in their revolution.

By 1918, Khrushchev was both an army officer and member of a Soviet political council. Uneducated at 24, he soon managed to go to school with the backing of the Communist Party; eventually, he became a trained engineer. He rose rapidly from small party posts to director of agricultural planning and supervisor of new industries in Russia. He was communist



THE FALCON, Ford's new small car, goes on sale October 8. It has a 6-cylinder, 90-horsepower engine, and is over 2 feet shorter than the standard Ford.

boss of the Ukraine, a vast farming region, for several years.

The Soviet leader moved upwards from one post to another in Moscow during the 1930's, and became world famous in 1953 as boss of the Communist Party in Russia. He became Premier in 1958. At 65, he is 4 years younger than President Eisenhower.

### New Labor Law Passed by Congress

Union leaders are highly critical of the new labor measure passed by Congress. The bill, which puts a number of additional restrictions on union activities, was a compromise between relatively strict controls over labor organizations advocated by the House of Representatives, and milder regulations sought by the Senate.

In an early issue of this paper, we shall have a full-length article on the new labor measure and related matters.

### Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) our 2 new states, Alaska and Hawaii, and (2) trouble spots in southern Asia.

### Today and Yesterday

## Government Role in Industrial Disputes

WHEN the steel strike began in July, and as it continued into September, President Eisenhower faced these questions: *Would the strike create shortages of the metal that our industry requires? If so, would the shortages seriously upset the nation's economy? In that case, should the federal government step in and order the steelworkers back to their jobs?*

The President could intervene by using the National Labor Relations Act of 1947—which is usually called the Taft-Hartley Act. (It was sponsored in Congress by the late Senator Taft and Representative Hartley.)

Under this law, Mr. Eisenhower could decide that a threat to the nation's economic welfare existed. He could then ask a federal judge for an injunction—a court order—to stop the steel strike. The strikers would be directed to return to work for 80 days. During that period, negotiations would be pressed to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

Shortly after the strike began, the

President was urged by some Americans to intervene. Supplies of steel were ample then, and Mr. Eisenhower decided to wait. He hoped that union leaders and plant owners would work out a settlement by themselves.

The President made clear that he did not want to interfere until all other means of reaching an agreement had been exhausted. If a critical economic situation did develop, however, he would consider stepping in. Reporters of labor news thought that the President might do so by around October 1, although he could act at any time (perhaps before this paper reaches you).

There are 2 conflicting views on the benefits of the Taft-Hartley injunction procedure. Some Americans believe it is valuable; others criticize it sharply.

Those who are critical say: "The injunction in industrial disputes is only a delaying action, since workers can strike after the 80-day period ends if no settlement has been reached with employers. Furthermore, agreements made under government pressure are likely to be unsatisfactory to both sides."

Those who approve argue: "The injunction is a necessary tool for halting a walkout that may damage the well-being of the whole country. At times, labor and management become so bitterly embroiled in a dispute that only government action can break the deadlock and get the 2 sides to negotiate on reasonable terms."

During the Taft-Hartley's 12-year history, the courts have granted 80-day injunctions to halt or postpone strikes on 10 occasions. Disputes in these cases involved workers in the atomic energy industry, coal miners, and dock workers as well as other seamen in the nation's ports.

### Two Cases

Two of the 10 disputes were settled during the 80-day injunction period. Seven were resolved within 4 or 5 days to several weeks after the court order expired. One, involving dock workers along the Atlantic Coast, lasted well over a year.

The long Atlantic Coast dispute, which began with a strike in October 1953, was by far the most serious. Settlement was delayed in part by competition between 2 unions for the right to represent the workers in New York City's port. After the 80-day injunction ended, violence occurred along the New York City waterfront on several occasions.

New court orders were ignored, and workers often stayed away from their jobs. At one point, the Army had to hire outside men to load troop and cargo ships. Agreement was finally reached on a new 2-year contract for the New York dock workers, and the dispute came to a halt in January 1955.

One of the most unusual cases involved soft-coal miners who went on strike in March 1948. They refused to return to work despite a temporary, 10-day court order to do so. A federal judge then fined the miners' union and its president for contempt of the court.

Meanwhile, a plan of settlement had been drawn up. Nevertheless, the strike continued. An 80-day injunction was then issued, the miners returned to their jobs within 5 days, and the month-long dispute was ended for the time being.

—By TOM HAWKINS

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Clerk in greeting card shop: May I help you?

Teen-age girl: Yes, do you have a sympathy card for a girl whose telephone is out of order?

★

Passenger: I want a late train.  
Ticket Agent: Take Number 9, it's always late.



"Whatta ya have for a loser?"

Flying over the Rocky Mountains, an airline hostess distributed chewing gum to the passengers.

"It's to keep your ears from popping at high altitude," she explained.

When the plane landed, one of the passengers rushed up to the hostess and said: "How do I get the gum out of my ears?"

★

"Yes," said the scissors grinder happily, "this has been my biggest year. I've never seen things so dull."

★

Two theatrical people began talking with each other at a vacation resort.

"My name is James Darlington," said one. "You may remember some of my films."

"Indeed I do remember you," said the other. "And I'm Jack O'Farrell, the magician of O'Farrell & Hughes. You may have seen our act where I used to saw Miss Hughes in half."

"Of course, of course!" said Darlington. "And a very good act it was. By the way, where is Miss Hughes now?"

"Oh," said the magician, "she's living in Boston and Kansas City."

★

Patient: Doctor, thank you so much. My pain is gone. What was my trouble, rheumatism?

Doctor: No, your suspenders were twisted.

## The Educated Person Has Many Advantages

By Clay Coss

**W**HAT is the value of an education? Is it worth the time and effort to earn a high school diploma? Is a person who graduates any better off in later life than one who does not?

These questions are undoubtedly running through the minds of many students. Thousands leave school each year. A great many young people throughout the nation are right now considering this move.

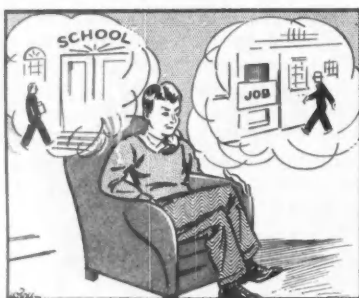
Most of those who drop out before high school or college graduation do so to get a job. They seem to feel that they are only marking time while attending school, that they are being delayed from making a living, and that they may benefit by getting a job now rather than later. The comparatively high wages that are being paid to unskilled workers in these times lure many young people away from school.

Students who may be thinking about such action should seriously consider certain facts before making a final decision. Among these facts are the following:

1. Dr. George Gallup, well-known director of public-opinion polls, once had his surveyors ask Americans in all parts of the nation what they considered to be the biggest mistakes they had made in their lives. The one reply which appeared most often in the survey was: *Didn't get enough education.*

2. During his adult working years, the average high school graduate will receive \$50,000 more income than the 8th grade graduate; \$30,000 more than the high school drop-out. College-trained people, of course, will earn more than individuals in any of these other groups.

3. The educated person is better equipped than the uneducated to make the day-to-day decisions that modern living demands. He is likely to adjust



himself socially better than the poorly educated individual.

4. The educated person is more likely to be a better citizen and less inclined to be fooled by false political doctrines. An American soldier who was held prisoner for a long time during the Korean War expressed the opinion of many G.I.'s when he made this statement:

"One of the biggest mistakes I made in my life was quitting school. That's how communism works—on the uneducated . . . I've seen it."

So if any readers of this column are considering the possibility of leaving school, think long and hard before doing it. The continuation of your education will help you individually, your family later on, and your nation.



CITY PLANNERS study zoning map to work out new traffic routes

## Careers for Tomorrow

### Great Future for Planners

**A**NN Satterthwaite, a young Radcliffe graduate, spent her summer in Washington, D. C., working for the National Capital Planning Commission. She helped to prepare plans for redesigning big areas of the downtown business district of the nation's capital.

"Eventually, cities will have moving sidewalks—like horizontal escalators—to transport people between the big stores, with lots of parks and malls," Miss Satterthwaite says.

Ann, who is returning to school to complete her master's degree, is studying to become a city planner—one of the newest and fastest growing professions in the real estate field. Though a great majority of city planners are men, Ann is one of the increasing number of women now entering this vocation.

As the nation's population continues to spurt upwards, there is a growing need for the planned use of our shrinking living space. Right now, we are bulldozing farms and forests into streets and building lots at the rate of 1,000,000 or more acres a year. The job of making over-all plans for these development projects, as well as that of redesigning existing cities, is performed by the city or regional planner.

If you decide on this profession, you will work closely with state or local officials to shape plans for slum clearance, recreational areas, public or private housing developments, and other similar undertakings. All such projects, whether carried out by private groups or by community agencies, must be approved by governing bodies.

After your plans for a new undertaking have won the approval of your community, you must supervise its construction. In doing this, you will keep in constant touch with the architects, engineers, and builders who have been employed to carry out your project.

**Qualifications.** A high degree of intelligence, the ability to get along well with people, and initiative are some of the needed qualities for success in this field.

**Preparation.** Take a college preparatory course in high school. In college you will take courses in engineering, architecture, property law, and many others in cultural and technical sub-

jects. Though you will be able to find employment after completing 4 years of college study, most of the better jobs go to persons who have a master's degree. It takes a year or 2 of additional study for the M.A.

**Job opportunities.** Last year, there were twice as many job openings as there were qualified persons to fill them. Because city and regional planning is a rapidly expanding field, the long-range employment outlook is excellent.

**Earnings.** Persons with an M.A. degree usually start at between \$6,000 and \$8,000 a year. Highly qualified, experienced personnel often earn between \$10,000 and \$20,000 or more annually.

**Facts to weigh.** When asked why he chose city planning as a career, a successful man in this field said:

"First, it offers stimulating and challenging work. Second, it isn't just making a living—and a good one—it's representing the public interest today and defending it for tomorrow. Third, it's community service but on an exciting big-business level—with prospects of some lively controversies to sharpen whatever wits I have."

But the planner must be tough-minded enough to weather sharp criticisms from persons who oppose his ideas. At times he or she faces intense pressures from certain groups to twist a plan for community betterment to personal profit. It takes a great deal of courage and integrity to withstand such pressures.

**More information.** If your community has a professional city planner, talk things over with him. You can also get information from the American Institute of Planners, 2400 16th Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

—By ANTON BERLE

### Pronunciations

Antonio Segni—ān-tō'nyō sē'nyē  
Bhutan—bōō-tān'  
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' nē-rōō  
Laos—lā'ōz  
Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh krōōsh-chawf  
Phoui Sananikoni—pōō-ē' sā-nā'nī-kō-nuh  
Savang Vathana—sā-vāng vā-tā-nā'  
Sekou Touré—sā'kōō tōō-rā'  
Sikkim—sīk'im  
Viet Nam—vē-ēt' nām'

## News Quiz

### Combat Strength

1. What 2 major efforts must the United States make, for the time being, in connection with the international arms race?
2. Identify and describe at least 3 medium-range or long-range missiles that our nation has been developing.
3. Is Russia or the United States believed to be ahead in the construction of nuclear-powered submarines?
4. Briefly discuss the striking power, with missiles, that the Soviet Union reportedly has at the present time.
5. What has Defense Secretary McElroy said about our government's intentions, with respect to matching Soviet missile output?
6. Tell why the Eisenhower Administration contends that our present military program is adequate.
7. What do the Administration's opponents say about this matter?

### Discussion

1. Of the major weapons that we are producing or developing, which one interests you most? Why?
2. Do you or do you not believe that the U. S. government now has an adequate defense program? Give reasons for your answer.

### World Tensions

1. From the end of World War II to 1958, what contacts took place between Russians and Americans?
2. How has the situation changed today?
3. Describe the picture of the United States fostered by Soviet propaganda.
4. What different picture have Russian visitors to this country obtained?
5. Why haven't Russian visitors to this country been more outspoken in expressing their good impressions?
6. To what extent have the views held by many Americans about life in the Soviet Union been altered by their visits to that country?
7. What part does public opinion play in the making of government policies in the United States? In the Soviet Union?
8. In addition to increased understanding at the popular level, what else is necessary to bring about better relations between the U. S. and Soviet governments?

### Discussion

1. Do you favor large-scale visits back and forth between Russians and Americans? Why, or why not?
2. What do you think is the best approach to easing world tensions at this time? Explain your views.

### Miscellaneous

1. What is the purpose of Citizenship Day?
2. Why is Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands coming to America?
3. What are some possible reasons for Red China's big production problems?
4. Why have relations between India and Red China become tense?
5. State issues that are likely to come up in the forthcoming UN General Assembly Meeting.
6. Why is Uncle Sam sending military aid to Laos? Where is that land?
7. Briefly describe how a strike can be postponed by the Taft-Hartley labor act. Name 2 instances in which this has been done.
8. In your opinion, should the provisions of the Taft-Hartley act be used to postpone the steel strike? Explain.

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